

# The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

## "BETTY'S DILEMMA"

Given by High School Students Before a

### LARGE AND PLEASED AUDIENCE

A large and warmly appreciative audience in the New Century Club room last Friday evening, greeted the young comedians, members of the High School, in their pleasing presentation of the comedietta, "Betty's Dilemma."

Coming in just as the witty pink tea knitting scene was in process, the Scribe discovered that Betty's "dilemma" had been passed on to him, for in his mystification he was forced to conclude that either the title was a misnomer, or he was too dumb to see the point! However, he learned later that the opening scene, which had been missed, had disclosed the fact that a society dame who was to have chaperoned a lot of young folks, missed fire, and Betty, Miss Clara Brady's well assumed character, to save her sweet face had to draft her cook in as a substitute chaperone—this same make-shift cook-chaperone, was, by the way, confessedly the first character impersonation of all the bright and well-played parts, and was done by Miss Letitia Pool, primly attired in plain, solemn black, with hair twisted into a hard knot at the back of her head and looking—well, but for her palpably youthful face, say, at least 35! And just think of it, shocking all social proprieties by actually drinking her tea out of the saucer!

Some of the tableau-like scenes were pretty and spectacular in their rainbow-hued costumes, as, for instance, when the four Misses Betty Shallcross, Elva Freeman, Susan Rattledge, and Helen McWhorter gave their "Fashion Review" illustrating the various past modes. Miss Lulu Rattledge meanwhile tunefully singing appropriately descriptive verses about the costume of each lady as she mincingly came upon the stage keeping step with the piano.

Between the first and second acts Miss Lulu Rattledge sang in fine voice "Absent" and as an encore, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." Standing demurely before the curtain with the footlights flashing upon her glistening rose silk costume, the singer presented a lovely picture. But pretty faces and lovely dresses were as "plentiful as blackberries" on that field day of Youth and Beauty!

The dialogues and cross-fires of small talk were spicy commingled with witty local "hits" which were received with the laughter which bespoke the hits well made.

The guests of this house party were Misses Leone Ladley, Lydia Redgrave and Grace Brady who added their quota to the enlivening "small talk," and Miss Florence Kohl played the part of a housemaid very neatly.

Miss Jessie Shepherd and Miss Louise Rattledge deserve great credit for skilfully coaching the players, and arranging the beautifully set stage.

Jane McWhorter "starred" in his role of policeman, himself and Claude Fournare and Frank Jones as "witnesses," all dressed out with ferocious mustachios, threatening to "arrest" the young ladies for auto speeding. William Meyers ably played the part of the dude with his monocle, spike-tail coat and plug hat, and also scored a success with his "Shadowgraph Show."

The five young men Claude Fournare, Frank Jones, June McWhorter, Percy Donaghay and William Pinder made a real hit with their song "Shovel Snow," their five big wooden shovels swinging in unison with the chorus of the song. This clever bit won an encore.

Miss Clara Brady sang very sweetly two solos whose rendition was complimented by many merited encores.

Pool's Orchestra, Mr. Frank Pool as cornetist, Messrs. Clarence and Howard Pool as violinists and Mrs. Frank Pool as pianist, maintained their well-known musical reputation, and Miss Pleasanton sustained her piano accompanist for the singers.

Everybody was highly pleased, indeed, some of the encomiastic words the Scribe heard were so very complimentary he will spare the young players' blushes by giving but one—"All our Academy students show a real talent for dramatic representation." Therefore, says the Scribe, "Do it again young ladies and gentlemen." The proceeds go to that worthiest of benefits—the Red Cross.

### Woman's Missionary Meeting

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies was held at the home of Mrs. M. B. Burris last Monday evening. The routine business of each auxiliary was transacted, after which an interesting program in charge of W. K. Betts was given, consisting of readings pertaining to the work in foreign fields by Mrs. E. W. Caswell, Mrs. J. G. Cleaver, Miss Emily Alle and Mrs. Betts, these readings were interspersed with music. During the social hour Mrs. Burris served brick cream and cake. The April meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. L. C. Scott; the devotional exercises will be in charge of Mrs. J. B. Spicer, and the program, Mrs. J. G. Cleaver.

### PARENT-TEACHER MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Middletown Parent-Teacher Association was held in the assembly room of the Highschool Friday afternoon, president, Mrs. Edward E. Ladley presiding.

Patriotic program was rendered prior to the business meeting; piano solo "Stand by The Flag," Mildred Hall and Margaret Caulk; recitation, "In the Morning," Laura Fogel; singing, "America," audience; demonstration of flags, including the national flags, used from the time of the landing of Columbus until the present time, Mrs. Howard A. Pool. This exhibit was loaned for the occasion by Rev. Francis H. Moore, pastor of Forest Presbyterian Church and contained 36 flags. Reading "Battle of the Brandywine," Miss Prudence M. Lewis; reading, "The Star of Delaware," Charles L. Fevre of Smyrna, and Miss Ada M. Scott; reading, "The American Flag, Its Uses and Misuses," Mrs. Walter Beaston; reading, "Where Our Flag was Baptised," Miss Elsie R. Jones; reading, "Our Allies' Flags," Mrs. Caleb J. Freeman; reading, "Our Day," Mrs. Smith; reading, "The Flag Goes By," Miss Clara Vaughan; reading, "Mothers and Our Flag," Mrs. Edward M. Vaughan; reading, "The Service Flag," Miss Prudence M. Lewis.

Miss Ida V. Howell, principal of the school, gave a report of the Tariff, Stamp in the school. It showed that at the present time 150 baby bonds and 534 thrift stamps are held by the pupils of the schools. The amount represented is \$83.

### SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT

One person was killed and three others were injured Sunday in the first serious automobile accident which has occurred in this section this season.

William Leon Tyrens, Jr., aged 14 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Leon Tyrens, of 1904 West Mullen street, Kensington Pa., proved to be the unfortunate little victim of the accident. His parents and sister, aged 3 years, were the injured. The accident occurred at Cattail bridge between Middletown and Townsend, Sunday morning.

The Tyrens family in their own car and some men and women friends in another car were on their way from Philadelphia to visit friends in the lower part of the state. The car containing their friends was ahead while Mrs. Tyrens was driving the second machine.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Burris had for guests on Sunday Miss Susan Arthurs, Mr. Stanley Arthurs, Miss Ponder, and Mr. Wili Johnson, all of Wilmington.

Mr. Tyrens and the baby were buried under the wreckage of the overturned machine. When their friends in the first automobile looked around and saw nothing of the Tyrens car they came back and when they got to the bridge they found Mrs. Tyrens making frantic efforts to jack up their automobile to release her husband and baby. There were three men in the other car and they quickly lifted the wreckage and took Mr. Tyrens and the infant from under it.

All the injured were placed in the second automobile and hurried to the office of Dr. Norman L. Beale in Middletown. The physician pronounced the baby dead. He found that Mr. Tyrens was suffering from cuts on the head and face and that he was badly bruised.

### DOG LICENSE TAGS

All persons owning Dogs are notified that they must be licensed, and tags are now ready and can be secured at the Town Office.

### Hog Cholera in Middletown District

Several cases of hog cholera have been found by Dr. McDowell north and northwest of Middletown. Experience in the past with this disease proves that it spreads rapidly unless proper measures are taken to check it.

When hog cholera breaks out in a section the best plan is to vaccinate all the hogs in the neighborhood with serum and virus. This will protect the hogs against the disease for their lifetime. All sanitary measures must be taken in addition to vaccination. No dead hogs should be permitted to lay unburied for the buzzards to feed upon. It is against the law of the state and it is an injustice to the neighbors. Report all violations of the law to your veterinarian or to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Dover.

The Federal Government maintains a veterinarian in Dover who will investigate Hog Disease free of charge.

M. L. ZUKAWA,  
U. S. Veterinary Inspector,  
Dover Del.

THE TRANSCRIPT—\$1.00 PER YEAR

### FRIENDS & VISITORS

#### Personal Items About People You See and Know

#### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Ethel Jarrell spent last week with relatives in Smyrna.

Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. E. A. Truitt and two children were Wilmington visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd and daughter Miss Jessie are at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran and Mrs. James L. Warren were in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Miss Helen Jones, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Mrs. W. S. P. Combs has her mother Mrs. Mary Reed, of Ellendale, for a guest.

Mrs. J. R. Brown had Miss Catherine Touhey, of Wilmington, for a Sunday guest.

Miss Rosetta Evans attended an officers dance at Fort duPont last Friday evening.

Mr. Charles Kelly, of Wilmington, visited his aunt Miss Bessie Anderson over Sunday.

Mrs. John S. Crouch and Mrs. J. Z. Crossland were Wilmington visitors Wednesday.

Miss Jessie Shepherd entertained her cousin Miss Helen Shepherd, of Rising Sun Sunday.

Miss Mary P. Smith, of Philadelphia, was entertained over Sunday by Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt.

Miss Orah Spry was the guest of her sister Mrs. G. Lawrence Reynolds in Wilmington, over Sunday.

Mrs. S. Burstan spent part of this week in Baltimore, Md., purchasing their spring stock of shoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Whitlock Jr., of Wilmington, were guests of relatives here over the week-end.

Mrs. Vaughan S. Collins, of Salisbury, Md., was entertained by Mrs. Fierce Biggs part of this week.

Mr. W. A. Truitt has returned to his son in Milford after a visit with his son V. E. A. Truitt and family.

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As they neared the bridge, Mrs. Tyrens saw an automobile coming from the opposite direction, and she turned aside to give it room to pass. Whether she lost control of the machine is not known, but it crashed into the abutment of the bridge and overturned. Mrs. Tyrens and her daughter were thrown clear, but they both sustained painful bruises about the head and body and were severely lacerated.

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### Informal Opening of trimmed hats at Fogel & Burstan's, Friday and Saturday March 15th and 16th.

### CHILD SAVING CAMPAIGN

The lives of 100,000 of the nation's children are to be saved in a child welfare drive which the Federal Children's Bureau has just announced. The drive will begin on April 6, one year from the day the United States declared war, and the first day of the Children's year.

Public health authorities agree that half the deaths of young children are easily preventable. Each state will be assigned a definite quota of the 100,000 lives, which it will be responsible for saving. State Councils of Defence and State Women's Committees are being called upon to be responsible for the state quota.

Methods of work will be those which have already proven effective in saving children's lives in the United States and other warring countries. Briefly these methods are as follows:

1. The registration of births, so that there may be an immediate record of every child born; nursing and medical skill may be provided whenever family income does not permit its being secured independently.

2. For every mother prenatal care, attendance of Doctor and public nurse at confinement and postnatal care.

3. Children's conferences where well babies may be taken periodically to be weighed and examined. Clinics where sick children may be given medical assistance.

4. The organization of state and city divisions or Bureaus of Public Hygiene.

5. The guarding of the milk supply that every child may have his quota of clean, pure milk.

6. An income making possible decent living standards.

### ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, March 10th The Fourth Sun-

day of the Month.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer and

Sermon.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet on Thurs-

day afternoon at two o'clock, at the

Rectory.

We have received reports for the

Canonical Year of the various organiza-

tions in the parish and the following re-

sume may be of interest.

The Treasurer of the Little Helpers

Auxiliary (Missionary Society) reports,

8 members, collected \$5.32. The Junior

Auxiliary, cash expended, \$80.38, box

value, \$10.00, total \$90.38. The Parish

Guild, cash in Savings Bank, \$948.58.

The Guild was helped by the Calendar

Club to raise almost \$400.00. The Wo-

men's Auxiliary, cash, \$121.79, box

value, \$70.00. The Altar Guild, \$15.61.

Let every Communicant look forward

to partaking of the Holy Communion on

Easter Day. And forget not to "lay

by" as God has prospered you, for a

generous offering on Easter Day!

The attendance at the Sunday School

last Sunday was the best thus far this

year. Let our motto be "Everyone

preserves every Sunday."

The Easter Offering in St. Anne's

will be for the General Fund. From

this fund we are obliged to pay in part

for the annual supply of coal for the

Church, which is supplemented by those

good friends who always contribute to

this fund. Also, the usual Convention

expenses have to be met. It is therefore

imperative that everyone make an

offering on Easter Day.

L

# THE DEEP SEA PERIL

## By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman)

## CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

—18—  
“I’m your master! Do you know it now?” he demanded.

She did not answer him. He looked at the red marks left by his fingers on her cheek, and the sight aroused in him a fresh, demoniac passion. He raved. He shouted all the secrets of his life to her. He, the thief, the outlaw, had conquered the world!

Why should he fulfill his compact to keep the monsters within the bounds of Skjold fjord?

He had at first intended to. He had abandoned, under the sway of his passion for the girl, his dreams of world conquest. With Ida’s love, he had even indulged in the idea of becoming an ordinary man. He had meant to take her to America and lose his identity there in some peaceful existence.

He had recognized that it is this same impulse which fills the world with oxen for men, patient beasts who might, with single-hearted purpose, become lords of their fate. But he had weighed his new hopes with the past and found them heavier.

Then the girl’s coldness, her indifference, had convinced him that winning love was quite different from inventing scientific apparatus and discovering new laws. During the long, silent voyage to Norway he had realized that he could never win her. He could embrace only a cold form whose heart was another’s.

And, with the awakening from his dream, the worst in the man—if one quality was worse than another—had come to the top. He meant to keep Ida and still achieve his purpose.

Donald’s maneuver in bringing the herd to Norway by the submarine method had completely deceived MacBeard. He had thought all along that the monsters had followed his motorboat in obedience to his tuning fork. He had not heard the call of the queen, because its swift vibrations were audible as sound only for a very limited distance, in spite of their effect upon the men of the F55.

Now he resolved to lead the herd back to the European shores and complete his work of destruction. He had scattered the obsolete navy that was sent out against him. He would go onward with no idea of mercy. He would annihilate humanity. He would make himself sole master of mankind.

And Ida should be his mate, but not his equal, as he had planned. He would vent his rage on her. He would teach her his powers. When he was the only other human being existent, then perhaps she would begin to understand. He shouted all this to her. He overwhelmed her with sarcasm and rhetoric.

Ida, however, missed the keenness of the points he made. She saw only a madman, foaming at the mouth, and she took pride in her sacrifice. She looked back toward Donald. She saw him between the two other figures upon the shore, very little, and very far away.

MacBeard saw the look and understood. He raised his hand again to strike her, but he refrained. Instead, he reached into the cabin of the motorboat and took his tuning forks from under the seat. And by that act of treachery he wrote the last page of his history.

He stung them about his neck, and, taking the rod, he sounded the G note to call the swarm together.

The note rang true across the waters. Exhausted by their efforts, the monsters were incapable any longer of condensing the hydrogen, but the impulse to reply remained. From every part of the inland sea they swarmed toward him.

The sea rose into a choppy surge. The motorboat, riding the waves like a cork, heaved and pitched. Ida saw MacBeard, his eyes alight with triumph, his face blazing with hatred, now above her, and now below, as he sat in the pitching stern.

But the death of the queen had been the death-call of the swarm; instinctively they were aware of it, and the single purpose that had animated the herd was gone. Anarchy had replaced order. The swarm had become mere blind mechanism, and devoid of purpose.

Anarchy possessed them, and it was furious, as everywhere. So it is in the state, when it obtains power. So in the human body, when the cells rebel and organized life flares out. The swarm came on, a mere discordant multitude.

MacBeard, seated in the stern, felt five sharp pricks upon the hand that dangled toward the water. He drew it back hurriedly. He imagined that some insect had stung him. Then a flipper lashed him across the body.

Two more seized him about the body. An instant later, and he was out of the boat, which, released from his weight and from the sea devils, righted itself again. Then he began the struggle for life which he had always feared. The nightmare that had broadened over his dreams had at last come true. The infuriated monsters had turned upon the author of the call!

He clung to the gunwale, calling wildly for aid. He heard Ida’s screams. He knew that her impulse was to save him. Perhaps that was as bitter as the physical torment; perhaps some lurking of a higher law did reach his mind before the end.

But if it did, it was only a momentary flash of insight.

He felt the cold embrace of the leathery bodies. He heard the snapping jaws. He was torn from his hold, shrieking, and tossed into the air, from beast to beast. His cries were so frenzied that they even reached the two others who watched on the shore.

He shrieked and fought, but he had

as much chance for life as primitive man caught by a herd of dinosaurs.

For a few moments his bobbing body

was visible, grotesquely sprawled upon the reddening waves. Then it was rent limb from limb.

It disappeared, and, fighting over their prey, the sea devils played the last act of their own drama. They fell upon each other. It was the tragedy of the hive—the annual massacre of the drones; only they were all drones. Nature had no more use for them, now that their queen was gone.

Never had such a spectacle been seen by man before. The entire face of the inland sea was a tumult of fighting monsters. The dead grew into visibility as they became thicker. The floating patches of white almost obscured the waves. And still the fight became more frenzied.

They tore each other and themselves, they lashed the waves into foam; animal debris floated from end to end of the fjord. As the dead drifted toward the shore the struggle became more furious in the heart of the sea.

Gradually it subsided. The last of the herd was gone. The battle that was to decide the fate of the world had been a civil one, and fought out without man’s agency.

The lash of the waves drove the light motorboat toward the cliffs. It stranded not five hundred feet from where Donald and his friends, awestruck, had watched the progress of the titanic conflict. They ran toward it and pulled Ida from the thwarts. It had seemed incredible that she could have survived.

For a long time she lay motionless. Drenched with the brackish water, her hair unbound, she seemed to sleep in Donald’s arms, while he and Davies worked frantically to revive her.

Davies raised his head at last and looked at Donald fixedly. Donald refused to meet his gaze.

They set to work again. For two hours longer they went through the movements of the resuscitation of the drowned. They stopped at last, ex-



“I’m Your Master! Do You Know It Now?”

hausted. Davies laid his hand on Donald’s shoulder; this time it was he who could not meet his friend’s look.

Suddenly they heard Clouts shouting, mad with joy.

“Look, sir! Mr. Davies, look!” he screamed.

They swung around. The girl’s eyes had opened, and there was recognition in them.

She drew the first faint breath; her weak arms stole round Donald’s neck. And in the universal joy nobody minded Clouts’ mouth organ, as he blew “Home, Sweet Home.”

“Hooyah!” he yelled, tossing up his cap at the finale. “Mrs. Davies, sir, it’s just as I told you, isn’t it? We’ve brought her back to life, and now we’re going to wake up ourselves.”

“What do you mean, Clouts?” asked Davies.

“Why, sir, don’t you see? We’ve just been picked up and landed from the Beotha. And we’ve been dreaming all sorts of delirious about sea monsters, and suchlike. If I might be allowed, sir! I’ll put it to Captain Paget. Ain’t we just been rescued after torpedoing the cruiser, sir?” he asked.

Donald looked up. “I don’t know, Clouts,” he said. “I think you may be right. It’s a happy one.”

Davies looked at him in dismay.

“Do you really mean that, Donald?” he asked. “Do you honestly think that we have dreamed all this?”

“It’s as plausible as any other explanation,” Donald replied. “I can’t see why we shouldn’t have. It’s too preposterous—all that about the sea devils and that harmless crank MacBeard, who used to have newspaper rows with poor old Masterman. As likely as not we’ll see him haunting the Inventors’ club when we get back, quite ignorant of the part he has played in our lives. You know dreams do do that—they put inconsequential people into absurdly important positions.”

“But—hang it, Donald, how does Miss Kennedy happen to be here?”

“Why, wasn’t she on board the Beotha?” Donald replied. “At any rate, it’s all true, what have we got to show for it?”

He had placed his arm across his breast, and at that moment he felt the crinkle of dampened paper in his inner pocket. He pulled out—the two pages of Masterman’s letter.

Donald unfolded it. It was quite legible, in spite of the stains of sea water; but now for the first time he realized that he held not one page, but two. They had become stuck together in some manner, and Donald had not perused the second page.

It was in the form of a postscript.

and was the last sheet of the original manuscript, which Masterman, in his characteristic way, had inserted after the first. He had written:

But thank God, Donald, my boy, man still triumph after all. I thought the monster were destined to be the ones who would oppose them. But the Lord knew what he was doing when he made them.

There will be only three weeks of suffering for me, and then a life of three weeks alone. When I die, dies the old swarm destroys itself. If the queen can be captured, all will be well. The queen destroys herself in three weeks in which to grow to maturity, fulfilling the purpose of her existence, and die.

What a tragedy! Of course time may seem to pass, but we deem our seventy years all too short. We are saved.

Donald...

The letter rambled on, but Donald, without finishing it, handed it to Davies, who read it and gave it back.

“MacBeard had known that—” he began.

“I think if it is the rock on which he founded,” answered Donald. “He worked out everything mathematically, but he ignored the larger purpose of the Creator.”

“Aye, aye, sir!” interpolated Sam Clouts, feeling in his pocket. “If you’ll excuse me, sir, that motorboat seems wreck-proof, and I’d like to see whether it’s still in good enough order to take us home.”

Which proved to be the case.

(THE END.)

## IMPORTANT TO BE ON TIME

Even the Biggest Men of Affairs Arrange Their Business on Punctuality as Safe Guide.

A young Kentuckian lost a big fortune by being 20 minutes late in keeping a business engagement, according to the Christian Herald.

The cheerless old fellow with the scythe always gets all that is coming to him. And there is many a bad scar on our fortune where he has had to prod us up to the mark.

Time is cheap and we are apt to think we can filch it as we will. But it is always ourselves we rob, not time.

Maybe you can waste your own time by being late in keeping engagements and feel that the loss, if any, is your own affair. But it also is the affair of the man you keep waiting. You waste his time, too. If your time is worthless, maybe his is not. He may conclude that his time is worth more to him than you.

In many cases it may not matter much. But one never knows until afterward whether it matters or not. And through false politeness we are usually assured that it does not matter even when it does.

Only the idle and careless, whose time is of the least value, can afford to waste it by looseness in keeping engagements.

It may be hard to acquire the fixed habit of always being on time, but it can be done, and it is worth while to do it.

Great business men have this habit. Men of great affairs, whose time is most completely taken up, are usually on time. It is they who know best the value of time and the importance of saving it by being prompt.

## Preserving Flowers in Wax.

It is not generally known that preserving flowers in wax is one of the easiest of tasks. Ordinary candle may be used. To prepare the wax, it is only necessary to cut the candle into chunks, being careful to remove the wicks. The wax is then melted in a saucepan over a flame, after which it is ready to receive the flowers. Each flower should be dry on the surface when treated; there should be no rain or dewdrops on the petals.

Take the blossoms separately and dip them for a moment or so into the liquid wax, constantly moving them about. Immerse the blossoms completely and also an inch or so of the stem. Then take them out and hold until dry. Do not lay them on a table or flat surface until they are dry as this will crush them.

## Photograph Frames.

For framing a single photograph for the wall, a novel idea is to place it in the upper part of a moderately large mat. When the picture is in sepa, the mat should be in tan or brown, the frame brown or gold. When the photograph is gray the mat should be also, with a gray or gold frame. A wide gray frame sometimes takes the place of a mat.

The back board may be covered with a harmonious plain material; a wire easel may be bought for a trifle and attached to the back through a slit made just to fit its clamp. The back is included in the gimp binding at the sides and bottom; the top is left open for the insertion of the picture.

## In Memory of a Japanese Prince.

Most of the distinguished men of Japan, without regard to party affiliations, have undertaken to raise a fund for the erection of a handsome statue to the memory of the late Marshal Prince Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian campaign in the Russo-Japanese war. The sculptor selected is Taketaro Shinkai of Tokyo, and the statue will stand on one of the finest sites in the capital—the compound of the war office. The enterprise is headed by Marshal Prince Yamagata, Fleet Admiral Count Togo and Marshal Count Terauchi, premier, and is an assured success.—East and West News.

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She Overheard Him.

“I didn’t know golf was a gambling game.”

“It isn’t.”

“It must be. I heard you saying that you broke 100 yesterday.”

## GOWNS SHOW AN ALGERIAN SKIRT

New York.—The persistence shown by France in the dressmaking houses in continuing a certain trick for several years, deserves more attention than is usually accredited it, writes Alme Rittenhouse.

A study of the obstinate way in which Paris designers have held on to a thing they liked might go far toward convincing a vast number of the critics of women’s apparel that fashions are not as flighty as they seem. The weather vane turns, it is true, but it swirls back into the same quarter so frequently that it changes little.

The American shops, it is claimed, constantly convince their patrons that an old gown must be replaced by a new one by showing a revolution in silhouette.

We have millions of women to dress, where France has thousands, and we have a population that is quite

toward anything that comes out of the East, used the skirt throughout his years of success.

Last autumn the immense bulk of the American public looked with a shug of the shoulders at the pink and blue taffeta skirts that were tucked up at the hem and caught here and there with a formal little bouquet of roses. How stale and stupid Paris is! was the comment. Can’t she ever get it into her head that America does not want that loose, overfull skirt with its ungraceful line about the ankles? Debantes and young girls continued to dance in this kind of skirt wherever the fiddlers sounded, but women of more mature years dismissed it as a fashion from the start.

Now, here it is again, not only here, but very much accentuated and accepted as the leading silhouette among certain houses that establish fashions.

The first French gowns that come over show it; the American dressmakers who are preparing for a brisk spring trade speak of it as a powerful factor in the shaping of the new fashions. And the interesting part of it is that it entirely changes the silhouette.

This seems to be in contrast with the stated fact that France is persistent in certain things and maintains a certain line for a longer period of time than America. The truth is that France persists with a trick, but changes the silhouette and still uses the trick, and that is what she has done in the new Algerian skirt.

It is difficult to say whether the trousers of the French troops in Algiers give the clew to this new skirt, or whether it was the entire array of men in baggy trousers which curve in below the knee to fit the legs.

Here is the Silhouette.

The waist is normally large, the line down the hips is either straight or slightly bulging through the fullness of the material, and the hem is exceedingly narrow and tucked under. A woman wearing the most fashionable of these skirts, with high boots added thereto, will look at a slight distance as though she wore baggy trousers and army boots.

To the majority of women this news may not be welcome. They will fancy a far more sensational garment than what actually exists. That mild revolution against the sheath and the hobble skirt may also crop up against this Algerian skirt, but both the other features of fashion were incorporated in our ordinary apparel after a while, without creating disturbance.

There is so little fullness in this new skirt that it does not seem to be even a first cousin to the skirt of Jenny with its tucked-up hem. That skirt, which pervaded the continent for two years, had a tendency to flare out, to fling itself away from the ankles; this skirt goes so rapidly from knees to hem that it does not need to undergo the same treatment that was accorded the other skirt.

For instance, to be technical—the fullness at its hem is not caught up and gathered to a short, narrow lining. This is not considered necessary.

It is a well-known fact that the American buyers who go to Paris to get new clothes often refuse to take the sheath and the hobble skirt to those that were sold the year before.

It may be hard to acquire the fixed habit of always being on time, but it can be done, and it is worth while to do it.

Great business men have this habit.

Men of great affairs, whose time is most completely taken up, are usually on time. It is they who know best the value of time and the importance of saving it by being prompt.

The house of Callot was probably the first to bring out the idea in a narrow skirt, but it did not take.

The extreme skirt has brought about the narrowest silhouette we have had in years. When the hem is not tucked under, it

## Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MARCH, 9, 1918



### CODDLING TRAITORS

HOW tender this Congress is towards pro-German traitors, domestic and foreign!

For over two years the Kaiser's plotters were practically given a free hand to work what devilment they chose, with the result that in a single year \$6,000,000 worth of munition and other war plants were bombed or burned, by these German scoundrels.

For years German newspapers like the Philadelphia Tageblatt and others all over the country, were allowed to print insults about the president and the government in every issue; and before war was declared these pro-German traitors openly exulted in Germany's murders of Americans on the sea. Even after we were at war with Germany, these treasonable sheets were long allowed to publish articles opposing volunteering, and the draft, and nothing was done to stop it.

Even now the penalties for these pro-German outrages are absurdly trifling in many instances less than those for petty breaches of the food law! Thus if an American housewife has more than 50 pounds of flour in her home a law passed by this Congress may fine her \$2000, and send her to jail for 2 years. If a pro-German murderer plants a deadly bomb in a ship endangering the lives of thousands, does he go to jail? No, he is "interned," well-fed and kept in idleness until the war ends!

Again. How careful this Congress is lest they hurt the feelings of these precious pro-German traitors. Senator Lafollette's expulsion from the Senate for his treasonable speeches has been demanded by his own state; he has been kicked out of his state's Republican Committee and state Clubs, but Congress refuses to expel him!

Again. Although evidence overwhelmingly discloses the treasonable work of the German-American Alliance, Congress merely talks about it and refuses to act. Once more, cause politics.

### EXTRA SESSION CALLED

GOVERNOR Townsend has called an extra session of the Legislature, and it will doubt, promptly ratify the prohibition amendment, to the United States Constitution, being the eighth state to do so.

It is said one of the purposes of this extra session is to repeal the exemption of farm products from the state income tax. Even if the clause were not unconstitutional, it is palpably class legislation, and should never have been made a part of the state income tax law.

The Transcript has ever been the warm champion of the farmers, and fully recognizes their long endurance of ruinously low prices for their products and the unfair discriminations against their products being enforced by this present administration that seeks to make them the beasts of burden for all the rest; but thus to exempt them from a just share of their tax duties is not a proper way to right these crop wrongs. Moreover, the rich land owners will benefit more than the tenant farmers, some of whom alas! may have little crop income to return over and above their \$1000 exemption.

Here, for instance, we know of landed proprietors who in a single year received \$10,000 income from their wheat crop alone. Now is it fair that these rich men should escape scot-free in front of an advancing locomotive, there would be fewer fatal accidents.

The governor also suggests that the legislature

"Consider ways and means whereby the State of Delaware can better co-operate with the National Council of Defense and more effectively render assistance to the National Government in the prosecution of the war now existing, and further, to provide for and fix definitely the

appropriations of funds to meet the expenses necessarily incident thereto.

Also  
"To consider and effect into legislation such laws whereby all citizens' labor may be made available for the production of foods and materials so essential in this emergency.

Both these are excellent suggestions, the latter especially, being very timely. By reason of the large drafts made upon the laboring class, and the large numbers attracted by high wages offered in munition and shipbuilding plants, farming interests are threatened with a labor shortage which may prove disastrous.

A year ago The Transcript suggested the formation of a citizens' volunteer farm aid movement, but nothing was done—indeed the farmers then declared it unnecessary. We renew the suggestion as a valuable help to the farmers in tilling and reaping their crops.

Mr. A. Fogel renews his offer to take out and bring back daily a good auto load of volunteer workers on the farms in the neighborhood, and we have no doubt that many other patriotic auto owners will do the same.

It is a time of real national danger; then let us all realize this fact and act accordingly.

The Allies will fall before the remorseless, savage Huns, unless the United States come to their help with her millions of men and her billions of money.

But alas! how feebly the greater part of our people realize this danger. Delaware has in all the country's wars hardly done her share and more, and we civilians at home should be glad to do our share towards keeping this splendid record good.

### SALES TO TAKE PLACE

SATURDAY MARCH, 9, 1918, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Public Sale of dairy cattle by James Shallcross, at Middletown Hotel Stable.

THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Elwood Williams, 1/4 mile south Port Penn. D. P. Hutchinson Auc.

The Dutch have done a great deal for the relief of the Belgians, but that the people of Holland would be justified in seizing supplies of food sent by Americans for the relief of Belgium is a theory that is not likely to gain countenance in the United States. Were the thing to happen it would be looked upon as attesting not to a condition of starvation in Holland, but a determination to resort to desperate methods for the purpose of diverting this country from the maintenance of its embargo on the shipment of food products to neutral nations which have been supplying Germany.

And now it is announced that the knitting bag is regarded with suspicion by doorwalkers in department stores. It is carried not only by the best women in the community, but by those who are capable of shop-lifting, so the story runs, and makes the practice of that shady industry very easy. Of course the carrying of knitting bags cannot be stopped, but the surveillance of those who carry them can be made sharp and unrelaxing. This will tend to minimize the activity of the shop-lifters.

War demands cut down the petroleum stock in the United States to the extent of nearly 10,000,000 barrels during the first nine months of the present year, and there has been an increase of seven per cent in consumption compared with the corresponding period of 1916. Under the circumstances the rise in price seems a phenomenon in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

The American ambulance driver who illustrates the terribleness of the war, says that 130,000 recruits have been used to keep a French regiment on the Verdun front at full strength, probably knows as much about it as any of the American ambulance drivers who are at the front.

The decision of the Housewives' League that the doughnut is unpatriotic, because its manufacture necessitates a wasteful use of fat, applies only to the period of food emergency. The doughnut will come back with renewed popularity after the war.

The amount of money that the government is going to have to spend ought to make it pretty clear that you, as a producing part of the government, will have to be economical instead of extravagant if you are going to get by.

If automobile drivers were to adopt the rule of stopping instead of putting on extra speed when there is doubt regarding the chance to pass safely in front of an advancing locomotive, there would be fewer fatal accidents.

The Herr professors in Germany who see a democratic sun peeping over the Prussian horizon are about as clearly informed as the war lords, who said they could conquer the world.

Everybody, of course, wants to help win the war, but a good many people want a lot of extra pay for doing so.

## DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

DOVER

WILMINGTON  
MIDDLETOWN

LAUREL



### THE MIDDLETOWN OFFICE

IS THE SUCCESSOR TO THE

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

AND UNDER THE SAME  
LOCAL MANAGEMENT

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## Save \$5 to \$8 Dollars

Your Easter Suit will cost you five to eight dollars more, but you can save it by placing your order now. New fabrics and fashions for Spring have arrived.

### LESSIN'S TAILOR SHOPS

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**Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,**  
Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.  
The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.  
New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.  
Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.  
**GOLDEY COLLEGE**  
• Ninth street at Tatnall  
Wilmington, Del. €

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood September 10th, 24th, November 10th, From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per cent. On all taxes paid before the first day of November there shall be an abatement of three per cent. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

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## STATE AND PENINSULA

Chincoteague oysters are selling at \$6 per barrel on the wharves of Franklin City.

Philadelphia contractors Tuesday began remodeling the Kent County Court House.

The new pier at Ocean City has been badly damaged by ice and, it is feared, may be carried away.

Automobile revenue for the month of January enriched the State treasury to the amount of \$130,000.

Edward Williams, Seaford's veteran fisherman, claims to have caught the first herring of the season.

Flounders are being caught by Lewes fishermen and what few have been shipped are bringing fancy prices.

Wilmington Board of Education has decided to pay Pulaski Hall for \$24,000 and convert it into a public school.

The Sussex County W. C. T. U. has adopted a French orphan and is raising \$36.50 a year for the child's support.

The third submarine chaser built in a Milford shipyard has been launched, the other two already being in commission.

Students and faculty members of Delaware College, Newark, bought \$3777 worth of Thrift Stamps this week.

There is a widespread movement in Kent county Md. to allow the raising of hogs within town limits during the war.

It is said that many farmers have decided not to grow tomatoes this year for less than 50 cents per basket or \$30 a ton.

Judge Conrad, of Georgetown, has planned for about 850 volumes for the new county law library in the Court House.

Farmers about Laurel are preparing much more ground for planting than last year, though worried about the labor supply.

War gardens will become a fad again this year, and gardeners in Kent County expect to use every available foot of ground for vegetable culture.

Shad are to be sold this year by the pound instead of the hundred, at New Castle, and the New York purchasing agencies pack and ship the catches.

Blooded cattle are to be purchased in the west and sold to Delaware at cost, as the first step in a movement toward making this State a dairy center.

One hundred and fifty residents of Wilmington employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad are in the service of the United States, many of them already in France.

The Laurel town officials are conducting a crusade against loafers. All the slackers that are rounded up are being given 48 hours in which to go to work, get out of town, or go to jail.

Former Governor Ebe W. Tunnell who died in Lewes last December, left an estate value at \$34,676, according to an inventory which has just been completed by his administrators.

Horace Greeley Sirman's potato house, with 6000 baskets of sweet potatoes, was destroyed by fire near Laurel last week by unknown origin. The loss was \$8000 and the insurance lapsed a few days before the fire.

Captain William V. Bertrand of Lewes, who was in command of the steamer Rehoboth when it foundered in French waters has been made captain of the Government steamer Delaware, used as a mine sweeper in Delaware Bay.

The ferry boats engaged in the oyster industry on the Misquon River, giving employment to about 150 men and boys, have been tied up for several weeks. Many oysters on the flats just outside the mouth of the river have been frozen and are of now value.

According to those who remember well the winter of 1856, which was famous for its severity, its record is being badly beaten now. A writer in the Baltimore Sun says this winter excels all others for more than a hundred years, even that of 1818, which is referred to at great length by old historians.

Governor Townsend on Tuesday issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on March 11. Three specific matters being mentioned for immediate consideration are as follows: To consider ways and means whereby the State can best co-operate with the National Council of Defense and more effectively assist the National Government in the war and to provide appropriations therefore; to consider the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, and to consider legislation relative to compulsory labor of all citizens.

That the work of Delaware College has been practically reorganized in many departments because of conditions brought about by the war was brought out in reports of officers and committees to the trustees at their meeting, this week. Dean Smith reported that 159 Delaware College men had joined the service and 32 of this number were under graduates. Of the 159 men 70 per cent, have received commissions as second lieutenants or higher, and 19 actually are in foreign service. Dr. C. H. Rawlins, Jr., and Professor Horace V. Cory, of the faculty, have also joined the army.

Thrift stamps enable the modest quarter dollar to do at least six bits' worth of patriotic service.

The United States mint is a million pennies behind. So are the rest of us.

## SCIENTISTS AIDING IN WAR

Experts Have Found a New Way in Which They Are Materially Assisting the Government.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, in his recent annual report, portrays the transition of a peaceful democracy into a nation organized for war. Possession of resources alone, he warns the country, does not win wars, and recounting the enormous progress made on every hand, declares the physical resources of the United States are almost completely at the command of the world's needs.

"What can you do to serve me?" quotes the secretary, replying: "The answer of this department is that it has put every agency and activity which it has at the service of those departments more directly concerned with war-making.

"Our men of scientific knowledge—metallurgists, chemists, engineers, typographers—have found new work at their hands.

The patent office has been searched for new devices that could be brought into use to kill the submarine or limit its destructiveness, for the plans of heretofore unused lethal weapons and for the formulae of improved or unknown sources of power.

The scientific bureau of the government found themselves converted overnight into adjuncts and auxiliaries in the great international contest. Men who had regarded themselves as modestly useful only in the discovering and revealing of new sources of material strength found that their years of experience in the mountains and on the desert, in laboratories and in mines, called them at once into the thick of the European struggle.

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## PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and carriages. J. C. GREEN.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

H. S. BRADY,  
Mt. Pleasant, Del.  
Phone 62K11.

FOR RENT.—One of the best Fruit Farms in Delaware; possession March 12, 1918. In full bearing of over 100 acres on peaches, pears and apples of all the latest and best varieties.

C. W. LORD  
Dover, Del.

### BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETON DRUG CO. INC.



### Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over.

Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

### Wanted

Farms and Property wanted in every state and every County to sell one or per cent commission. If you want to sell write to day how we sell property in your section and you pay the Commission after sale is completed.

Farms for sale in every state Mass. Farm and Poultry Journal 212 Lewis Street, LYNN, MASS.

### Rubber in India

In southern India a factory at which high-grade rubber is made resembles a dairy, the milk-like appearance of the latex adding to this illusion, as well as the precautions taken to insure absolute cleanliness, says the Family Herald. One of two methods of manufacture is generally adopted.

The estate is young and only a few trees are being tapped the rubber is made in the form of biscuits or sheets. The latex is put into shallow, round dishes or oblong pans and a certain quantity of acetic acid added to it. This is the coagulating agent most generally used.

After standing for some hours the rubber is found floating on the top of the dish in a white, spongy clot. This is removed and washed and rolled by hand and through a mangle until clean. The biscuits are placed on racks in a warm room or an artificial dryer and allowed to remain there until dry.

The finished biscuits are pale amber-colored and transparent, and for this reason are popular on the market, for their purity and freedom from dirt can be judged by holding them to the light and looking through them.

### The Grant Monument.

The monument to General Grant in front of the capitol in Washington was contracted for on August 10, 1903. The contract provided that the work should be completed in five years, but the contractors asked, and were granted, several extensions. All of the architectural work is finished, the cavalry and the artillery groups are in position at either end of the platform, the lions and lamps called for by the design are in place and there remains to complete the memorial only the placing of the equestrian group, i. e., the figure of General Grant on horseback on the central pedestal, and affixing the two base reliefs which are to go on either side of the pedestal. The total cost authorized by congress for the memorial is \$240,000, exclusive of \$10,000 which was appropriated for use in procuring designs.

### German Silver.

German silver is manufactured in three general ways, according to Popular Science Monthly. It is composed of nickel, copper and zinc in varying proportions. The German method is to melt all the copper to be used in the mixture, and two-thirds of the nickel and zinc in a graphite crucible and then add the rest of the nickel and zinc. In the English method the copper, nickel and zinc are melted all at one time, then more copper and zinc are added. Should the metal appear porous, a fireclay pipe containing pitch is pushed into the metal mixture to deoxidize it. There are several American methods. One is to melt a copper-nickel alloy and then gradually add the preheated zinc. In another method molten metal is used as base.

### According to the Department of Agriculture, the 1917 corn crop is 3,191,083,000 bushels, the greatest by 66,000,000 bushels ever grown in this country, and a record yield of potatoes also is reported. Now will prices drop?

By perseverance and determination a man can cut himself with a safety razor. Through exercising these same qualities one can get one's self imprisoned in this country for abusing freedom of speech.

Thrift stamps enable the modest quarter dollar to do at least six bits' worth of patriotic service.

The United States mint is a million pennies behind. So are the rest of us.

## Accounts of Girls

MANY girls have unexpectedly been thrown upon their own resources with no experience in money matters.

DAUGHTERS, as well as sons, should be taught the uses and advantages of a bank account.

IT IS never too soon to teach them the value of money—never too early to open bank accounts in their names.

A LITTLE saved each week should be the motto of every girl.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

### WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts., Wilmington, Delaware

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—  
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING, MONDAY, MARCH 25th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per cent. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per cent. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per cent per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH, Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—  
Appoquinimink Hundred

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL., EVERY MONDAY, DURING MARCH 1918, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 20, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT MY RESIDENCE ON CASS STREET, ALL OTHER DAYS DURING M

## Bowser's Villa

### Folks Call It Something Else

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure News Syndicate.)

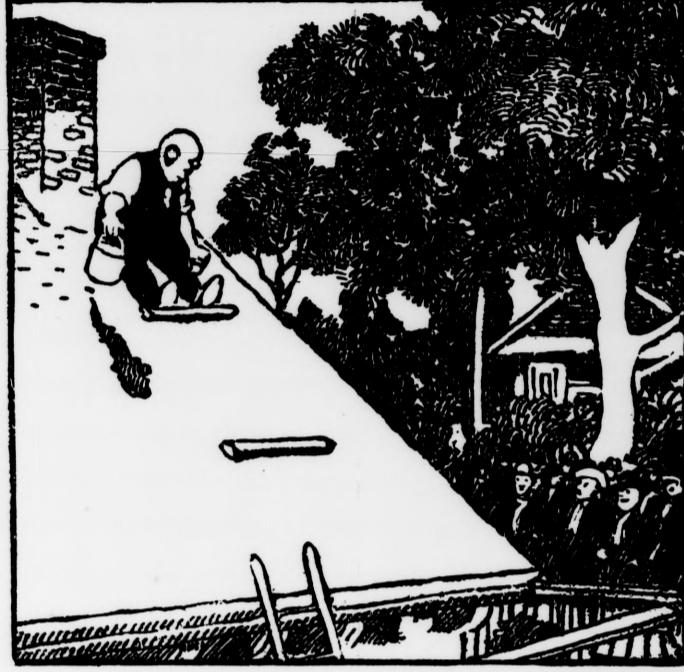
By M. QUAD.

About midafternoon the Bowser premises were invaded by three or four strange men. Two of them brought ladders and the others cans of paint and jugs of turpentine and oil. Mrs. Bowser when she had recovered a little from the invasion tried to make the men understand that they had made a big mistake.

"Oh, no, Mrs. Bowser," replied the leader of the gang. "I have known Mr. Bowser for three years and I've been by this place a thousand times. There is no mistake here."

"But what is all this stuff for?" she protested.

"It looks as if Mr. Bowser was going to do some painting. He didn't



"Thirty People Gathered in Front of the House."

hire us to do it, but said that he had his own ideas to carry out. If he hasn't said anything to you he will probably tell you all about it this evening. He made us promise to have everything over here before four o'clock and everything is here. He can get up at four o'clock in the morning and go right at work."

If Mrs. Bowser had not had a sweet temper she would have spent the rest of the afternoon in kicking over chairs and discharging the cook. Mr. Bowser hadn't said a word about repainting the house. He had preserved the strictest secrecy about the enterprise. The house did not need repainting and the idea of having him dawdling around for a week or two was unbearable. She made no outright demonstrations, however, but that evening would bring the talk.

Mr. Bowser came home at the usual time and took a look into the side yard before entering the house. He realized that Mrs. Bowser had seen the outfit and must suspect his evil design, but he entered the house with a flourish and did a lot of talking in the next five minutes. In fact, he did all the talking during the dinner and a great deal more than was necessary. He was putting the explanation off as long as possible, but it had to come when they reached the family room.

"Now, then," said Mrs. Bowser, as she straightened up and set her jaw, "why did you have those men bring all the things this afternoon?"

"Why, my dear," said Mr. Bowser, in an oily voice, "I am going to do a little painting. Didn't I speak about it a week or so ago? This is glorious weather for outside painting and I am anxious to be at the work."

"Mr. Bowser, this house does not need any paint on it," firmly replied Mrs. Bowser.

"You may not think so, but thousands of other people do. I am almost ashamed to turn at the gate and look at it. Besides, I have another object in view. How long have we lived in this house?"

"About fifteen years," was the reply. "And it has been of the same color ever since. The house is red brick and the woodwork painted white. That's the way most of the houses on the block are. There is a dreadful monotony about it. I had almost as soon walk through a cemetery as along this block."

"Then your object is to change the color?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

"There shall be a complete change, my dear. You won't know the place when I get through with it. You know what a villa is, don't you? Well, there is not a villa within half a mile of us. I am going to make one of our house."

"Are you going to get a bunch of carpenters up here to tear this house all to pieces?" was demanded.

"Oh, no, no. There will be no carpenters and there will be no other painters beside myself. I shall make a villa of it by the way I paint it and thousands of people will stop to admire it."

Mr. Bowser was up long before the sun next morning and getting a milk man to help him raise the longest ladder he mounted to the roof and made a closer inspection. While he was doing this a painter brought a sign about ten feet long and hung it on the fence. It read: "The Bowser Villa."

During breakfast Mrs. Bowser was very quiet and Mr. Bowser was in too much of a hurry to do any talking. As soon as he had finished he began carrying his material to the roof and in a little while he was ready to begin his hard work. The cap, or top of the chimney for a foot downward,

was painted a dark blue. Then followed a strip of red and a strip of green came next to it. Then there was more dark blue down to the shingles. Mr. Bowser came down the ladder and surveyed the house from the sidewalk. His art work was just boss; no landscape painter could have equaled it. The sign on the fence was simply magnificent. The half a dozen people who passed and repassed Mr. Bowser didn't utter a word of praise. In fact, some of them snickered with contempt. This was scarcely noticed by the great painter, and he went back to his work highly elated. The stripes on the opposite chimney were reversed. Instead of beginning with dark blue he began with red. Just as he had finished and was about to take another survey a man came along and produced a piece of chalk from his pocket and made the sign read, "The Bowser Villa." Then he called up:

"Hello, old man. Is the villain at home?"

"What do you mean, sir?" demanded Mr. Bowser.

"I want to wring his neck for him for setting up a barber shop on this street."

Mr. Bowser hastened down the ladder, but the man moved on, but another man replaced him, and they kept coming and halting until thirty people were gathered in front of the house. They took Mr. Bowser for a house

## NINE PAIRS SHOES FOR PERSHING MEN

GENERAL ASKS FOR LARGE FOOTGEAR SUPPLY FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

## AIRPLANE MISHAPS ARE FEW

With Hundreds of Men Learning to Fly, War Department Records Show Number of Accidents at Military Aviation Fields Comparatively Small.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing has requested shipment of 18,590 pairs of shoes for each 25,000 men monthly, which is approximately nine pairs of shoes per man per year. This quantity is in excess of actual consumption and is being used to build up a reserve for all troops in France. When such a supply is accumulated, the quantities per man will be reduced.

The quartermaster general's department now has on hand and due on outstanding contracts, 7,564,000 field shoes and 7,873,000 marching shoes. It will be necessary to secure more than a million additional shoes during the year.

Records of the war department show that from the beginning of training in June, 1917, to February 22, 1918, the fatalities at military aviation fields in this country have been 51: 10 officers and 29 cadets killed in training flights, and 12 men killed in unauthorized flights and ground accidents.

Since the training began in the United States, student aviators have flown considerably more than 100,000 miles. Hundreds of hitherto inexperienced men have been learning to fly. Their early flights are under the guidance of instructors, and prior to these flights two or more months are spent in preliminary ground work. There comes a time, however, when every student aviator must take his machine up alone, and every precaution has been taken to reduce the number of accidents and safeguard the aviator in his solo flights.

The fuel administration is carrying on a series of conferences covering all industries which use large quantities of fuel, with a view to learning the requirements of each line during 1918. The industries themselves are playing a leading part in these discussions. The aim of the fuel administration is to arrive at a percentage of production which, under the circumstances, will be satisfactory to the manufacturers and their workmen, but which will not represent a consumption of fuel for the manufacture of supplies not needed during the current year.

The order which has been issued limiting the use of fuel for the production of window glass to 50 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1917 is the result of one of these conferences. A survey of the field indicated that while not more than 5,000,000 boxes of window glass would be used in 1918, competitive conditions were likely to result in an overmanufacture of at least 2,000,000 boxes.

It is through this system of limitation, together with large economy in the methods of using fuel, that the fuel administration expects to supplement the production of coal this year. It is hoped, as the railroads strengthen their facilities, that it will be possible to mine and transport a larger quantity of coal this year than last, but it is through these methods of reducing consumption that a repetition of this year's shortage is expected to be prevented.

Rifle and cartridge production in the United States has developed in volume and in quality on a scale assuring the satisfactory equipment of the army, according to a statement authorized by the secretary of war.

To achieve the rifle and ammunition production program the government has expended or has obligated itself to expend, during 10 months of war, \$400,000,000, and 200 officers, 80,000 men, and 10,000 women have been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of rifles and cartridges. Two government plants and three privately owned plants are engaged in making rifles, and one government plant and nine privately owned plants are engaged in cartridge manufacture. Ordnance experts in this country and in Europe are in agreement that the United States army is being equipped with two of the best three rifles in the world.

"Stars and Stripes" is the name of the weekly newspaper being published in France for American troops, under the direction of the intelligence section. Practically the entire paper is devoted to American news, including a daily radio report of about 1,400 words supplied by the committee on public information to the French government.

Exports of corn to Canada for feeding and manufacturing purposes have been limited to those varieties and grades which are not suitable for seed purposes.

Divisional athletic directors who have received commissions will accompany their contingents to France, according to the war department commission on training camp activities. Boxing instructors will not be sent with the troops, as at present the need for these men is considered greater on this side.

The amount of sugar consumed in 1917 in the United States was about 883 pounds per capita, according to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. The average annual consumption for the five-year period ending in 1916 was 84.7 pounds per capita. There were about 1,500,000,000 pounds of commercial stocks of sugar on hand August 31, 1917, compared to 2,000,000,000 pounds on the same date in 1916. New York reported the largest stocks, followed in order by California and Louisiana.

painter, and he had to listen to such remarks as:

"Why, the man must be a fool!"

"What donkey lives here, any how?"

"Is it going to be a barber shop or a Coney Island pop-corn factory?"

"Villa! Villa! Why, it looks more like a chicken coop! There ought to be a committee formed to give the idiot notice that we can't put up with such a thing on this street. It will reduce the price of real estate 25 per cent."

Mr. Bowser went up the ladder and began on the third chimney, but his heart was not in his work. After the four stones, thrown by unseen hands,

he landed on the roof near him, he carried his material down to the ground and entered the house, and, without a word to Mrs. Bowser, who sat weeping, he changed into his business suit and left the house. An hour later three painters were at work wiping the first paint off the chimneys and repainting them the original color. Two boys took away the sign hanging on the fence and nailed it over a stable door, and the incident was closed—all but the damage to Mr. Bowser's feelings. He had set out to beautify the street, and the people wouldn't have it. He wanted a villa, but the public wouldn't stand for it. He wanted to do some art work that should live after him, and he had been abused as if he had stolen a whole flock of sheep.

"Mr. Bowser Was Up Long Before the Sun."

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According to the Mohammedan religious calendar, December 11 is New Year's day, but the Turkish financial year gives a different reckoning. Then, the Christian unbeliever and the Jewish "gnour"—also have to be taken into consideration. According to the Hebrew calendar, December 11 is the first of the month of Tebet, year 5678, and this information also goes into the Turkish calendar for the benefit of the Jewish population of the empire. Christians who claim allegiance to the Greek church, numerous in Turkey, are also given a subdivision in the Turkish calendar, December 11 being their November 27, while another section gives the new style date of December 11. Arabs and Armenians are also given a line, in their own language. The combination of diverse dates makes a Turkish calendar about as mystifying as a railroad timetable.

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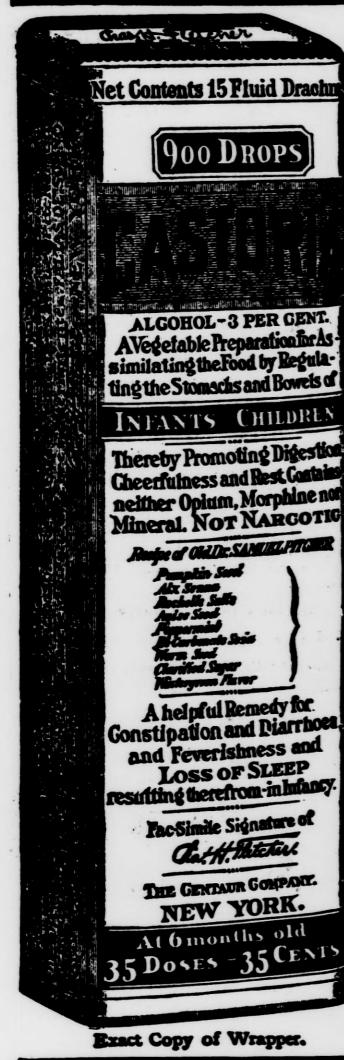
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According to



**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
of  
*Cast. H. H. Fletcher*  
In  
Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

THE GENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### Spring Run of Distemper

MAY BE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING  
"SPOHN'S" A WHOLE OUTLAY. It brings very  
great results. It is a sure cure and a  
preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe  
and sure. The \$1 size is twice the quantity and an ounce  
more than the \$1.50 size. Give your horses in both addition  
for late spring and summer. All druggists, harness dealers  
or manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goschen, Ind.

## CONSTIPATION

IS HUMANITY'S GREATEST FOE

It is always a terror to old people and a menace at some time or another to every human being, young or old. It is the forerunner of more ills and suffering than almost any of NATURE'S DANGER SIGNALS and should never be allowed to go unchecked. At the very first indication of constipation get DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS for 72 years has been successfully used for this most prevalent of all disorders. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

### Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

Had He Picked Out His General?

Ben Haagood Burt, who writes popular songs, was haranguing a group of his fellow members of a theatrical club in New York City upon the subject of patriotism in the present national crisis. It was his contention that every man should do his bit—in the fighting line, if possible.

"Look here, Ben," spoke up listener; "I haven't heard that you have enlisted yourself, yet."

"Oh, I've got my job all picked out," said Burt. "And what's more, it's going to be a job in the army, too."

"What sort of a place are you going to fill?" asked another.

"I'm going to be chauffeur to a general with a yellow streak," said Burt.

There is no evil without a remedy.

An Eye to Trade.

He had been fishing patiently for several hours without a bite when a small urchin strolled up.

"Any luck, mister?" he called out.

"Run away, boy," growled the angler, in gruff tones.

"No offense, sir," said the boy, as he walked away, "only I just wanted to say that my father keeps a fish shop down to the right, sir."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Real One.

She—"Are you interested in the great question of the problem of the races?" He—"Yes'm, it's how to pick the winner at 'em."

A gasoline engine has been built that uses only a twentieth of a drop of fuel at a time.

## MEAT TASTES BETTER COOKED

And tobacco now tastes much better toasted.

You'll know this when you smoke the famous Lucky Strike cigarette, the real Burley cigarette.

It's  
toasted

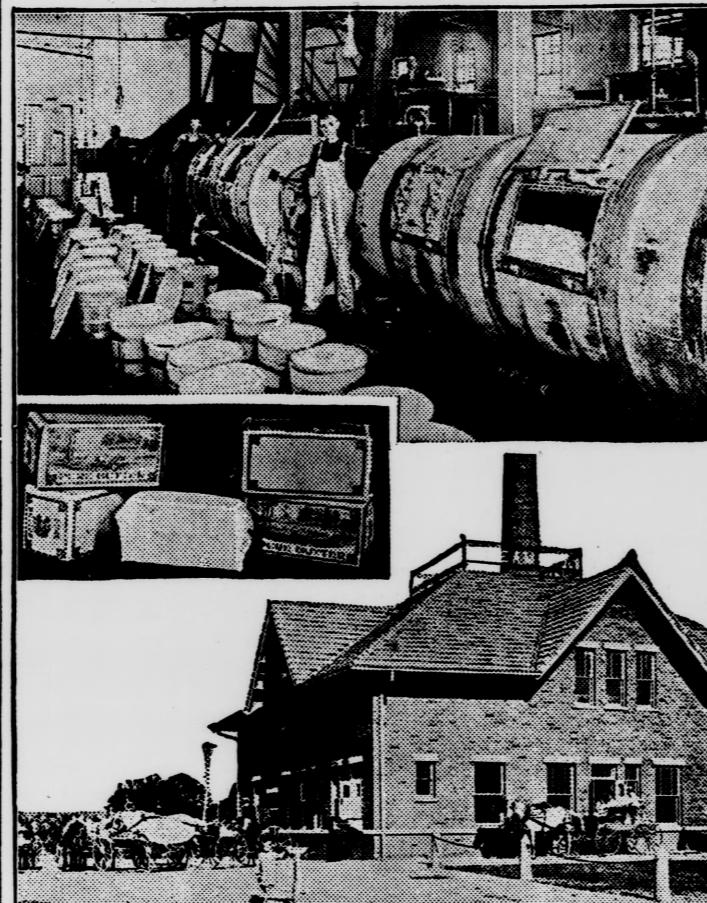
It's toasted to develop and seal in the Burley tobacco flavor.



## Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

### BUTTER—MAKING IT GOOD AND SAFE FOR YOU.



It May Take \$100,000 Worth of Creamery Equipment to Produce Your Pound of Butter.

### BUTTER MAKING IS EXPERT WORK

Process Is Just as Technical as Manufacture of Piece of Cotton Cloth.

### MILK IS SKIMMED ON FARM

Cream Is Tested, Pasteurized, Cooled and "Ripened" Before Churning—Disease Germs and Bacteria Destroyed.

Capacity of 1,000 or more pounds of butter. Although commonly called churning, they really are combined churning and workers, because, unlike home butter making, the butter is both churned and worked in the machine.

The churn is filled only one-third or one-half full, so that when revolved the cream which is carried up by the motion of the churn has plenty of room to fall. The concussion thus produced causes the minute globules of butterfat to gather into granules of butter. When the churn is stopped after having been run for about an hour granules of butter about the size of grains of wheat or corn will be floating on the surface of the buttermilk. Then the buttermilk is drawn off through a hole in the bottom of the churn and the butter granules washed with pure, cold water. After draining, salt is added to the granular butter which is still in the churn.

The big wooden rollers are then put into gear, the churn started and the butter worked in the churn until the salt is all dissolved and the butter has a waxy body. The butter is then packed into tubs or made into pound prints and put into cartons in the form in which it goes to the consumer.

### Many Scientific Tests Made.

Many creameries have well-equipped laboratories in which the numerous scientific tests that are a part of the creamy business are made. A sample of every can of cream that is received is tested by means of the Babcock test in order to determine the per cent of butterfat. By this means the pounds of butterfat for which the farmer is to be paid is determined. The sourness or acidity of the cream or milk is determined by means of another test which involves the use of carefully calibrated glassware.

In order that the buttermaker may be able to turn out butter having approximately the same composition day after day he tests a sample of butter from each churning for moisture and salt. Both of these tests require skillful workmanship and the use of delicate scales. Because of the highly specialized and

### MAKE THE SOWS EXERCISE.

One of the biggest hindrances to the farrowing of good, strong, vigorous litters is lack of exercise for the sows. During cold and snowy weather hogs like to lie around the sleeping quarters and be comfortable. That, however, is not what they should do all of the time. The proper exercise for a brood sow is that which she will take voluntarily and not through force. She should get her corn ration by hustling it in the stalk fields and not by getting it around the sleeping quarters, on feeding floors, or in troughs. Protein feeds in the form of shorts, tankage, oil meal, or alfalfa hay should be supplied.

A Starter Produces Flavor. By running cold water through the coils in the vat the cream is cooled to a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees F., and then a quantity of starter is added to produce the flavor. The starter is a culture containing many millions of lactic-acid bacteria grown in pasteurized skim milk until the milk has soured and curdled. The lactic-acid bacteria produce the desirable flavor in ripened-cream butter. When the cream is sufficiently ripened or soured it is cooled to a temperature of between 40 and 60 degree F. and held at that temperature for two hours or more, after which it is run into one of the huge churning which have a ca-

technical apparatus used in a creamery operator of the factory must necessarily be a technically trained man, and in fact many are graduates of special courses at the state agricultural colleges. On account of the large and expensive machinery required the creamy business demands the investment of considerable capital. The small country creamery may possibly be built and equipped for less than \$10,000, but many of the larger plants cost more than \$100,000.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES

The sows should always have as the basis of their ration the grazing from a good permanent pasture.

The greatest care must be exercised in feeding silage to horses, as any mold either in the silo or in the feed troughs is almost sure to cause trouble, and frequently death.

The rather common practice of hauling the hogs to town and bringing home a ham and a side of bacon adds considerably to the high cost of living on a good many farms.

## Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:

"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains that drove me through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

### How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

### Every Sick Woman Should Try

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE. COMPOUND

Before Submitting To An Operation

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



## Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

### Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY

TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course, but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For application as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No More Tobacco. Quit the habit. Anti-smoking campaign changes the taste of tobacco, guaranteed. \$1.25 per sample. Illuminal Corporation, 2 Murray St., N. Y.

Sweet Peas—Spencer Giant, California Orange, Sweet Dixie, Red Sunflower, Giant Panties, Wonder colors. Worth \$6. Four packets postpaid inc. High-Grade Seedsman, 119 West Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CATCHY. No. 1. Mixture. Same taste. Address Lilla Clark, 350 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS. Make money selling our guaranteed carbon remover. Write for particulars. H. S. LAIRD, Box 111, St. Petersburg, Fla.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 10-1918.

Sharper Sting.

"Mandy went to the party last night, and dun seen Willyum dar, and she's all cut up 'bout it."

"You mean that she was cut by Willyum's coldness, Sarah?"

"'N'm; she warn't cut up wiv Willyum's coldness; what cutt du wooman up was Willyum's razah, yass."

Completing the Cycle.

My niece, returning from kindergarten, found nobody at home. She then trotted to my sister-in-law's home and found no one at home there, and when finding no one at home at another friend's house, she came home and said: "Mamma, we have a wheatless, meatless and heatless day, and now I have a homeless day."—Chicago Tribune.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can mix this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken and streak, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

At Hand.

"Is there a game center anywhere around here?" "Yes, sir; there's my pointer's nose."

Granulated Eyelids. Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Remembrance is the father of wisdom.

## 22 Million Families in the United States

IF EACH FAMILY saved one cup of wheat flour it would amount to 5,500,000 pounds, or more than 28,000 barrels. If this saving was made three times a week, it would amount to 858,000,000 pounds, or 4,377,000 barrels in a year.

You can do your share in effecting this saving and really help to win the war by omitting white bread from one meal today and baking in its place muffins or corn bread made according to this recipe:

### Corn Meal Muffins

1/2 cup corn meal  
2 tablespoons sugar  
1/2 cup flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Sift dry ingredients together into bowl; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in oven about 20 minutes. Same batter may be baked as corn bread in greased shallow pan.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods mailed free—address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., DEPT. W, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

## DELAWARE COLLEGE

The Red Cross drive for new members at the Women's College began last Wednesday to last for a week. Three captains from each class were selected to seek new members. A class in Surgical Dressings is to be given on Tuesday nights by two instructors from Wilmington. Last Tuesday night the meeting could not be held, owing to illness, but was held on Friday evening instead. Miss Hayes and Miss Walker from Wilmington are the instructors. About twenty members have joined the class.

### DRAMATIC CLUB AT W. C. D.

Two nights last week were devoted to rehearsals of the Dramatic Club play, to be given later in the month. The play, "The Fairies of Kilmarney," was written by Dr. J. P. Moore, faculty advisor of the Dramatic Club, and is a delightful fantasy about Irish peasants and fairies. Mr. Moore is coaching the play. "About forty-six girls are in the cast."

### "OPEN NIGHT" AT W. C. D.

On Saturday evening at the Women's College the students entertained their friends. Owing to the postponement of the Dramatic Club performance, a hastily arranged program was given. Mrs. W. E. Holton played some of Chopin's waltzes, and Miss Winslow read a patriotic story by Miss Mary Esther Mitchell entitled "For the Honor of The Company." Dancing followed the program.

### CHAPEL AT W. C. D.

On Monday Dean Hayward addressed the students of the Women's College on "College ideals." The particular ideals urged were those of Work, of Religion, of Unselfishness, and of Friendship.

Tuesday morning, Ann Van Sant, of Galena, Maryland, gave an excellent talk on Alsace-Lorraine. She outlined their eventful history, and discussed the reasons why they should be restored to France.

On Wednesday, Miss Harriette H. Winslow of the faculty gave a talk on "The Use of the Margin." She compared the business of living to an ordinary business undertaking, showing that the margin or profit in the business world is comparable to the margin of time she may spend as she chooses. "The use of this margin," said Miss Winslow, "tests character and reveals ideals; and hence it becomes a sacred thing." She offered four suggestions: for its use that it might be converted into the capital of character: 1. In reading worth while books. 2. In being out of doors. 3. In cultivating the almost lost art of solitude and meditation. 4. In cultivating friendship.

Professor Claude C. Spiker, of Delaware College, was the chapel speaker on Thursday morning. His subject was "Don Quixote." A delightful abstract of this famous Spanish masterpiece was given and also many sidelights into Spanish peasant life.

On Friday, Dean Smith gave a most interesting account of Delaware College boys in this war. He has been compiling statistics and he gave the numbers as nearly as they have been ascertained. Among other things he said that 159 men, mostly students since 1910, have gone from Delaware. The majority of those of whom they have definite information are officers. He gave other interesting figures to show the number in each branch of the service.

### Y. W. C. A.

Sunday evening Miss Kathryn Stevens led the Young Women's Christian Association meeting. She took as her topic "Jesus and Faith," and read from the Bible illustrations of people who came to Jesus believing, and receiving the reward of their faith.

### PERSONALS

Tuesday, Professor Marian P. Whitney, head of the Department of German at Vassar, was a guest of the Women's College. In the afternoon Professor Whitney spoke of the study of modern languages and showed lantern slides of Vassar College. She said that German will not cease to be spoken after the war, as some people think, because the great literature and scientific works of Germany will not be forgotten because of the distorted ideals of one man. She advocated the study of German as one way of helping reform German moral, as well as politically, by learning the ideals of the people through their literature.

This week Dean Robinson attended the Convention of the National Education Association at Atlantic City. Her special interest was given to the Conference of Teachers of Education, where the Smith-Hughes bill was discussed, and the conference of Deans of Women.

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education was held in Philadelphia last week. The Women's College of Delaware was represented by two members of the faculty, Professor Caudell and Miss Powell both in the Home Economics Department.

### Coal Gas Motor Fuel

Probably the first motor car in America to use coal gas as a fuel is a New York machine that has an 8 by 45-in. steel tank mounted on one of its running boards, says the March Popular Mechanics Magazine. The cylinder, when charged to a pressure of about 2,000 lb. to the square inch, carries sufficient fuel to drive the machine about 120 miles. For automobile propulsion, compressed gas at 80 cents a thousand feet is said to be about 25 per cent cheaper than gasoline at 28 cents a gallon. This comparison is based on mileage rather than thermal units.

## ODESSA

Mrs. E. L. Duer is visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. D. W. Corbit is spending some time in Florida.

Mrs. L. V. Aspil is visiting in Philadelphia this week.

Mr. Arthur Foraker moved his family to Middletown last week.

Mrs. Clara Gremminger is visiting relatives in Delano N. J.

Miss Mabel Walls, of Church Hill, Md., was a recent guest of Mrs. G. W. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson and children, of near Kirkwood, spent Sunday with Mr. Henry Kroner and family.

The Annual Sunday school election will be held on Sunday afternoon March 17. All the officers are urged to be present.

Mrs. Theodore Croft, Mrs. Alice McCurdy and Miss Alice Croft, of Philadelphia spent Sunday with Mrs. Eliza Croft.

The regular Missionary Anniversary will be held in St Pauls M. E. Church on Sunday evening next, March 10th. Every one is cordially invited to be present.

### CARE OF TIRES IN WINTER

A good authority writes: "There are many who store their cars for the winter, and if I were one of them I should, in keeping with the national spirit of economy, take at least one vital precaution. That is, removing each tire and allowing the car to stand on jacks instead of the tires.

"Next, I would cleanse the outside of the casings with ordinary soap and water. The object in this is, to remove all traces of oil which as is well-known, operates detrimentally to the life of the tire. Then I would examine both the inside and the outside of each tire for bruises or injuries. Make what repairs were needed and finally wrap the tire carefully in a clean cloth—or preferably black paper—and lay it flat in a cool, dark room.

"The inner tube would not be neglected, either, as it generally is. Incidentally, how many recognize that, after all, the mileage that is expected of tires can come only from team-mate service of the inner tube? A leaky, faulty tube simply shortens the life of the tire by thousands of miles.

"In any event, I would not allow the tube to remain in the casing, no matter how good or how poor it was. I would carefully clean off each one, then lay it flat in a cool, dark place as in the case of the tires.

"A cool, dark place is recommended because the chemists informed me that actinic rays of light are injurious to rubber, and special emphasis should be put on the importance of string the tires away from the light.

"If I did not want to remove the tires the very least I should do would be to jack up the car enough to take the weight off the tires and leave just enough air in them to keep tight and in shape.

### RED CROSS BUILD HOMES

A telegram has been received from National Headquarters, American Red Cross, announcing that the Red Cross is planning to build a convalescent home, to be called the Red Cross House, in connection with the base hospital of every cantonment in the country. These houses must be attractively furnished for the convalescent soldiers.

Here is another fine opportunity for helpful war service awaiting Junior Members of the American Red Cross.

To them is now offered the patriotic and pleasant task of making, and in some measure of designing the furniture which will be placed in the nearest cantonment for Delaware, Camp Dix.

The schools are now asked to submit to the Chapter School Committee designs made by scholars for the following typical pieces of furniture:

1. Demountable reading table, 6 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. able to be knocked down for easy storage.

2. A bench of similar design, to slip under table, 4 ft. x 6 ft.

3. Stools for table ends of similar design.

Designs should be submitted by the schools to Mrs. R. L. Holliday, Dover, Delaware.

Designs accepted will be appropriately acknowledged in official Red Cross Bulletin or Magazine, and prizes awarded to winning students.

Notice of this opportunity is being sent to all Delaware Schools where there are classes in Manual Training.

Mrs. R. L. HOLLOWAY,  
Chairman of Junior Membership,  
DOVER, DELAWARE.

### Lime and Fertilizer on Wheat

With the exception of barley, wheat suffers more from sour lands than any of our common cereals. It is especially important to test all land to be seeded to wheat and apply lime if sour, because you not only get a larger yield of grain but timothy and clover are usually seeded in wheat, and one or both may fail on sour soils.

The Ohio experiments show that lime does not take the place of fertilizer or manure, but it supplements them. The experiments further show very strikingly that when lime and fertilizers are used on the same land the yield of crops is greater than the sum of the yields from the two used separately. However, if lime is alone and no provision is made for maintaining the supply of organic matter and plant-food in the soil the crop yields cannot be maintained, and the yields from the use of lime in such a system fall rapidly and may finally drop below that of unlimed land. Manures, both green and stock manure, and fertilizers should be used with lime. Lime is best applied with a lime and fertilizer distributor just after the land is plowed.

## MATCH YOUR CHICKS EARLY

At first thought it may seem a far step from early chicks to patriotism but let's look at the facts a moment. Early hatched pullets start laying before cold weather begins in the fall; they keep it up all winter they turn raw feed into an article of human food. You can get the advantage of high winter prices for eggs, the nation gets the benefit of a most excellent food.

But this is not the only advantage of early hatching. The early hatched chick is easier to raise for it escapes the hot weather chick diseases. In addition it gets a good start and is able to take advantage of the bugs and insects which appear during the warm weather. Think what this means; the chick gets the best kind of growing feed at the most important time in its life—the poultryman gets the advantage of a cheapened cost of feeding—the nation gains because you are turning non-edible material into human food.

All arguments favor early hatched chicks. Pigs should be mated and ordered for eggs for hatching or baby chicks should be placed early. Plan today to get your chicks out in March or April.

### Proclamation!

#### STATE OF DELAWARE

By virtue of that authority granted in Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, providing that "He (the Governor) may on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation."

I, John G. Townsend, Jr., Governor of the State of Delaware, do issue this, the 21st day of March, 1918, that the General Assembly of the State of Delaware shall convene at Dover, the Capitol of the State, on Monday the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and act upon the following matters of State and National importance:

I. To consider ways and means whereby the State of Delaware can better co-operate with the National Council of Defense and more effectively render assistance to the National Government in the prosecution of the War now existing, and further to provide for and fix definitely the appropriations of funds to meet the expenses necessarily incident thereto.

II. To consider and act upon a Joint Resolution, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following Amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States to become valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this Article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

"SECTION 3. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the Congress."

III. To consider and effect into legislation such laws whereby all citizen labor may be made available for the production of foods and materials, so essential in this emergency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

By the Governor:

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Sec. of State.

### Notice!

On account of the stone road west of Warwick, Md., being impossible the Chastertown-Elkton Bus Line has discontinued its schedule via Middletown, Del., until further notice.

CHESTERTOWN-ELKTON, INC.

## \$1,000

THE first one thousand dollars saved is the longest stride a young man takes on the road to business success—it is the foundation of his capital resources.

THE interest on the first one thousand dollars will help accumulate the second thousand.

ANY thrifty person can save a thousand dollars in about 5 years and we would be pleased to explain how depositing fifteen dollars a month in this bank will do it.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,  
Wilmington, Delaware

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearnhors. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—A Fox Typewriter, in good condition. A bargain for a quick sale. ROBERT B. JONES.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to H. S. BRADY, Mt. Pleasant, Del. Phone 62K11.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR RENT—One of the best Fruit Farms in Delaware; possession March 17, 1918. In full bearing of over 100 acres on peaches, pears and apples of all the latest and best varieties. C. W. LORD, Dover, Del.

## Cattle Pasture

Best cattle pasture in the state, Long Island farm on Delaware river plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month. J. F. FOX, Odessa, Del.

## For Sale

I have just received one nice store and dwelling and twenty-two acres of land for sale near Taylor's Bridge; also, one of the best business properties and locations in Middletown, building 23x140; the property is going to be sold, will make a very good garage. Call to see me about it.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR., Real Estate Broker, North Broad St., Middletown, Del.

## HOG RESOLUTION.

At a special meeting of the Town Board held on Monday evening last, a Resolution was passed permitting hogs to be raised within the Town limits during the War period.

This action was taken by the Board after carefully considering the question. It will be necessary for anyone desiring to raise hogs within the town limits to secure a permit from the Board of Health.

By order of the TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

## Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

## L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## Public Sale!

I will positively sell at the Middletown Hotel, at Middletown, Del.,

Saturday, Mch. 16, '18

At 1:30 O'clock, P.M.

One carload of Genuine Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes. These potatoes are guaranteed against frost or any disease, and I can say I never saw a finer lot of potatoes. Anyone interested in same can see them at my residence in Middletown, any time before date of sale. I am selling these potatoes direct to planters by the bushel. You should not miss this opportunity, if interested.

### TERMS OF SALE

Sums of \$25.00 and under cash, will be required, all over that amount a note for 9 months will be taken with approved indorsement. Interest added from day of sale.

J. E. LEWIS

Eugene Racine, Auc.

## International

### Special

### Molasses Dairy Feed

### Doing its Bit

Allow me to supply your

Spring wants

SOLD BY</p